

What is HCI?

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Application Domains

The User

Design Process

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Technologies	Application Domains				
The User	Design Process				

Input Technologies

Keyboard, mouse, touchscreen, natural inputs, sensors

Output Technologies

Large-screen displays, mobile displays, tabletop interaction, ambient displays, tactile feedback

Input Technologies



Interaction Paradigms

Output Technologies

Windows, Icons, Menus, Pointing Devices (WIMP) Virtual, mixed, alternate reality Web 2.0 / social media Robotics Pervasive computing Tangible and haptic interaction Shareable user interfaces Multimodal user interfaces Transmedial interaction Ambient computing Context-aware computing ... etc. ...

Interaction Paradigms

Behavior Cognition Populations Groups Affect Experience

Behavior -

Cognition Populations Groups Affect Experience

- Task sequences
- Information seeking
- Predicting performance times

Behavior Cognition — Populations Groups Affect Experience

Individual information processing
Elements of cognition (perception, thinking, evaluating, deciding, remembering, learning)
External cognition

• Cognitive modeling

Behavior Cognition **Populations** — Groups Affect Experience

- The elderly
- Children
- People with disabilities
- People in the developing world

Behavior Cognition Populations **Groups** Affect Experience

- 3-25 people collaborating
- Teams
- Distributed cognition
- Social behavior
- Collaboration

Behavior Cognition Populations Groups Affect Experience

Systems that recognize emotion
Systems that express emotion
Human emotional responses to systems

Behavior Cognition Populations Groups Affect **Experience** –

User engagementAesthetics

• Play

HCI Application Domains

Workplace productivity Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW) Health and personal informatics Ubiquitous computing Creativity support Persuasive computing Data visualization Domestic interaction design Entertainment and leisure computing Sustainable interaction design Usable security Information communication technologies for developing countries << etc. >>

General process strategies User research Needs and requirements Information architecture Sketching and prototyping Interface evaluation

General process strategies

User research Needs and requirements Information architecture Sketching and prototyping Interface evaluation

- Traditional design process
- Iterative design (waterfall)
- Participatory design
- Agile computing
- User-centered design
- Science of design
- "Designerly" interaction design

General process strategies User research Needs and requirements Information architecture Sketching and prototyping Interface evaluation

- Qualitative and Quantitative user research methods
- Focus groups
- Interviews
- Surveys
- Cultural probes
- Experience sampling
- Rapid ethnography

General process strategies User research **Needs and requirements** — Information architecture Sketching and prototyping Interface evaluation

- Scenario development
- Use cases
- Personas
- Needs and requirements documentation

General process strategies User research Needs and requirements **Information architecture** — Sketching and prototyping Interface evaluation

Card sorting
Labels
Wireframes
Flow model diagrams

General process strategies User research Needs and requirements Information architecture **Sketching and prototyping** -Interface evaluation

- Sketches
- Storyboards
- High-fidelity prototypes
- Low-fidelity prototypes
- Experience prototypes

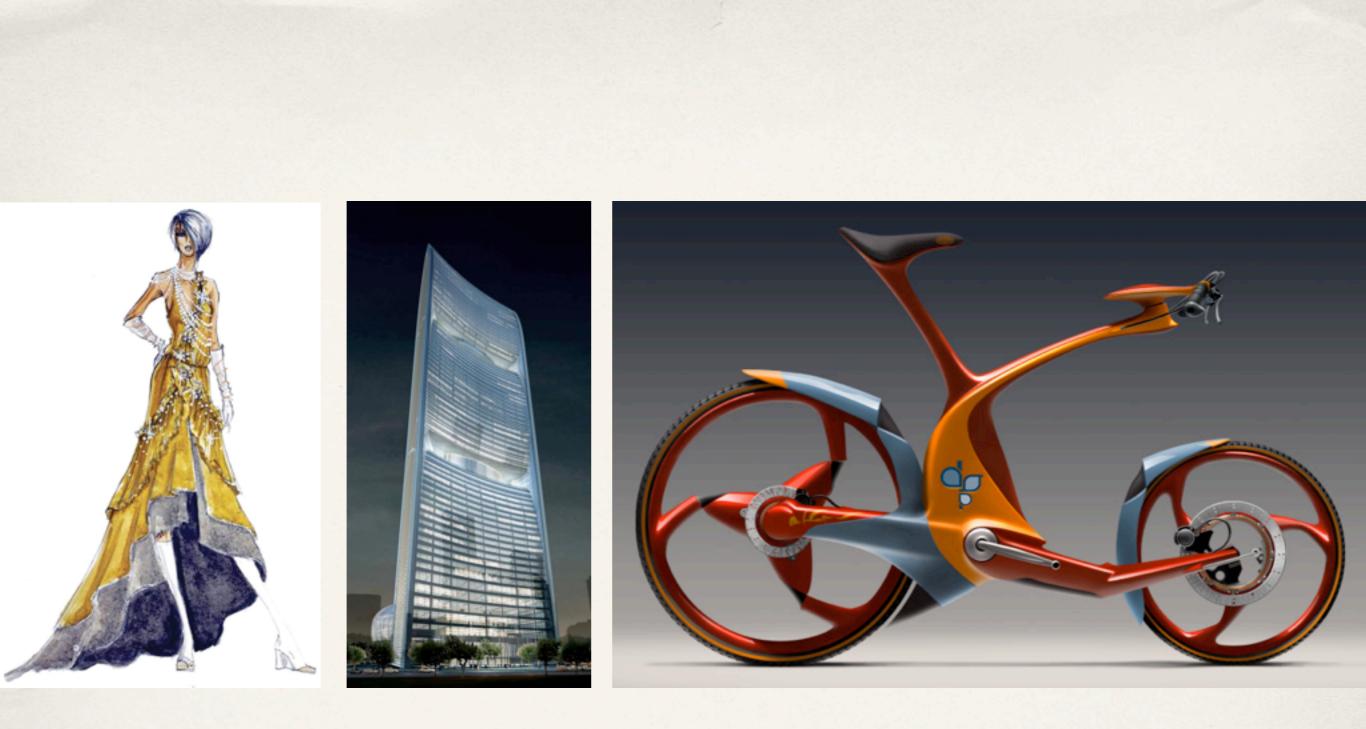
General process strategies User research Needs and requirements Information architecture Sketching and prototyping Interface evaluation ——

- Designer-based (heuristics, crits)
- User-response-based (cognitive walkthroughs, Geneva emotion wheel)
- Physiological (GSR, heart and respiration rates)
- Behavioral (usability tests, Wizard of Oz technique, eye tracking)

Application Domains

The User

Design Process



How about design?

The relationship(s) between design and HCI

Traditional Design Fields

- Product design
- Industrial design
- Architecture
- Fashion design
- Graphic design
- Urban planning
- Interior design



HCI as a historical field

- * HCI is a young discipline, unlike Math, Philosophy, or Architecture
 - HCI became a "field" around 1980 (first CHI held in Gaithersburg, MD in 1982)
 - * Highly dynamic, emergent, self-inconsistent, incoherent (?)

HCI's "first wave"

- 1980s: union of computer science and cognitive science / human factors psychology
 - Typical job title was "usability engineer"
 - * "Design" was not really in the picture!



Experimental psychology-based usability testing

HCI-Design

- * Late 1990s: rise of the Internet and technology in everyday life
- Need for more holistic, culturally sensitive approaches to HCI
- Traditional design disciplines (theories, methods) started to introduced into HCI, which was now being rebranded as "interaction design" or "user experience design"
- Today at the CHI conference, design is one 8 or so major subcommittees--but there are 7 others!
- * Some in HCI today embrace the label, while others still reject it, preferring a more "engineering" or "scientific" framing of the field

HCID at Indiana

- This HCI program is known internationally for its designoriented HCI
- Hopefully knowing this will help you have a sense of intellectual identity



The Reactable is a multiuser, tabletop UI for creating music